PLYMOUTH ROCK NATIONAL MEMORIAL

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The United States Senate

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation

of the

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

S. 1636

S. 2309 H. R. 1308

Wednesday, February 7, 1968

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL

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CONTENTS 2 STATEMENT OF PAGE S. 1636 3 Senator Edward M. Kennedy. A United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts 4 S. 2309 5 Senator Edward M. Kennedy, A United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts 17 6 S. 1636 7 Honorable Hastings Keith, 8 A Representative in Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts 25 9 S. 2309 10 Howard W. Baker, Associate Director; 11 accompanied by Frank Harrison, Assistant Director, Legislative Reference, Ed. W. Small, Project Coordinator, 12 L. A. Rowell, Park Planner, R. P. Whitpenn, Landscape Architect, David Kimball, Historian, and T. W. Savage, 13 Landscape Architect, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 32 14 J. Sanger Attwill, President, 15 36 First Iron Works Association, Inc. S. 1636 16 S. 2309 17 Honorable John A. Volpe, Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts 40 18 S. 2309 19 Dr. Hyman Duby, Commissioner of Public Safety, 46 Plymouth, Massachusetts 20 Howard W. Baker, Associate Director, 21 National Park Service, Department of the Interior 48 22 Ed. W. Small, Project Coordinator, National Park Service, Department of the Interior 53 23 24

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1 S. 1636 2 TO ESTABLISH THE PLYMOUTH ROCK NATIONAL MEMORIAL. 3 AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES 4 5 S. 2309 H. R. 1308 6 TO ESTABLISH THE SAUGUS IRON WORKS NATIONAL HIS-7 TORIC SITE IN THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, AND FOR 8 OTHER PURPOSES 9 10 Wednesday, February 7, 1968 11 12 United States Senate, 13 Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation of the 14 Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 1.5 Washington, D. C. 16 The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., 17 in Room 3110, New Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible, 18 Chairman of the Subcommittee, presiding. 19 Present: Senators Bible (presiding), Anderson, and Moss. 20 Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, Staff Director; and 21 Roy Whitacre, Professional Staff Member. 22 23 24

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Senator Bible. The Subcommittee will come to order.

This is the time regularly scheduled to take testimony on two bills introduced by our colleague from Massachusetts, Mr. Kennedy.

The first bill, S. 2309, to establish the Saugus Iron Works
National Historic Site has for its purpose in public ownership
the first sustained integrated iron works in the 13 original
colonies.

The property, some 10 miles north of Boston, has been restored, and reconstructed by the American Iron and Steel Institute at a cost of about one and a half million dollars.

This is to be donated to the Federal Government if the bill becomes law.

The cost of additional land, construction of a visitor center and parking lot is estimated to be four hundred thousand dollars. The bill would limit the authorization to this amount.

An identical measure, H.R. 1308, passed the House on October 2, 1967 and is now pending before this Committee.

The second bill, S. 1636, likewise introduced by Senator Kennedy, would provide for the establishment of the Plymouth Rock National Memorial.

One of the purposes of Senator Kennedy is to establish the memorial prior to the 350th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrams. This will occur in 1970.

The bill provides for acquisition of about 15 acres of

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land with buildings and improvement at Plymouth Harbor in the town of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

(S. 1636, S. 2309, H.R. 1308 and House Report covering, together with Department of the Interior reports covering S. 1636 and S. 2309 follow:)



Senator Bible. And as we move along in the testimony and develop the record, we may, perhaps, have to put some kind of limitation on it.

I suggest, Senator Kennedy, that we hear from you on both bills at one time, and then we will incorporate your remarks in the record to make it logical, following the presentation of the Department; then, we will hear from the other witnesses, the Park Service witnesses, on each of the two bills.

I am very happy to recognize you now for the purpose of testifying, first on the Saugus bill, and then on the Plymouth Rock bill.

STATEMENT OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY,

A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator Kennedy. Thank you very much, Mr. Bible and Mr.

Anderson, and other members of the Subcommittee.

First of all, let me express in behalf of all of the people of Massachusetts a very keen appreciation to you, Mr.

Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, for scheduling these hearings at this time. I can remember the many coversations we have had over the interest of the people of Massachusetts and I think throughout New England and other parts of the country in these kinds of undertakings, these kind of considerations, for the Saugus Iron Works, and also for the establishment of the National Park at Plymouth.

I want, at the outset, to pay a special word of tribute



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and appreciation for your interest and for your willingness to call this hearing and expediting the consideration of this legislation.

As mentioned in your very brief opening statement, 1970 is the key year for Plymouth, and we are certainly extremely hopeful, even with the present press of business which is before the Congress at this particular time in a presidential year, that we could have a full consideration of this legislation and expeditious action.

We are also appreciative because of the fact that in the Plymouth situation there will be a referendum that will be taken in the early part of March which will reflect, I believe, quite accurately, the sentiments of the people of that community. I will comment on that in greater detail in just a few minutes.

But the action of this Subcommittee in having the deliberations at the present time will certainly focus attention on this subject and give the people of that community a fuller appreciation as to the various considerations encompassed within this, and, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I want to express my very deep sense of appreciation for this hearing and for the interest of the members of this Subcommittee in this subject.

We do have others that I know who will testify and will be here, such as Governor Volpe and Congressman Keith, as well as the Commissioner of Public Safety of Plymouth, Massachusetts



and Mr. Attwill, President of the First Iron Works Association, Inc., who has been extremely active in the restoration of the Saugus Iron Works, and Mr. Baker, who will also make some useful and helpful comments.

So, what I would probably like best to do, if agreeable with the Subcommittee, is to review different aspects of this with the hope that some of the earlier history, which I think is extremely important, having great significance, will be before you, because really one of the prime reasons for the consideration of this legislation is to have this made a part of the record both with regard to the Iron Works and also with regard to Plymouth Rock.

Senator Bible. Without objection, that will be so ordered, and your statement in full will be incorporated into the record.

You may proceed in your own manner to highlight it, or as you desire.

Senator Kennedy. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

It is a pleasure for me to be here today as you begin your consideration of two bills I have introduced, S. 1636, to establish a Plymouth Rock National Memorial, and S. 2309, to establish the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site.

I hardly need to stress the historical significance of

Plymouth Rock -- the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers. Every American

school child knows its history and cherishes its meaning. Every

fall, all Americans spend a day of thanksgiving for the Pilgrims'



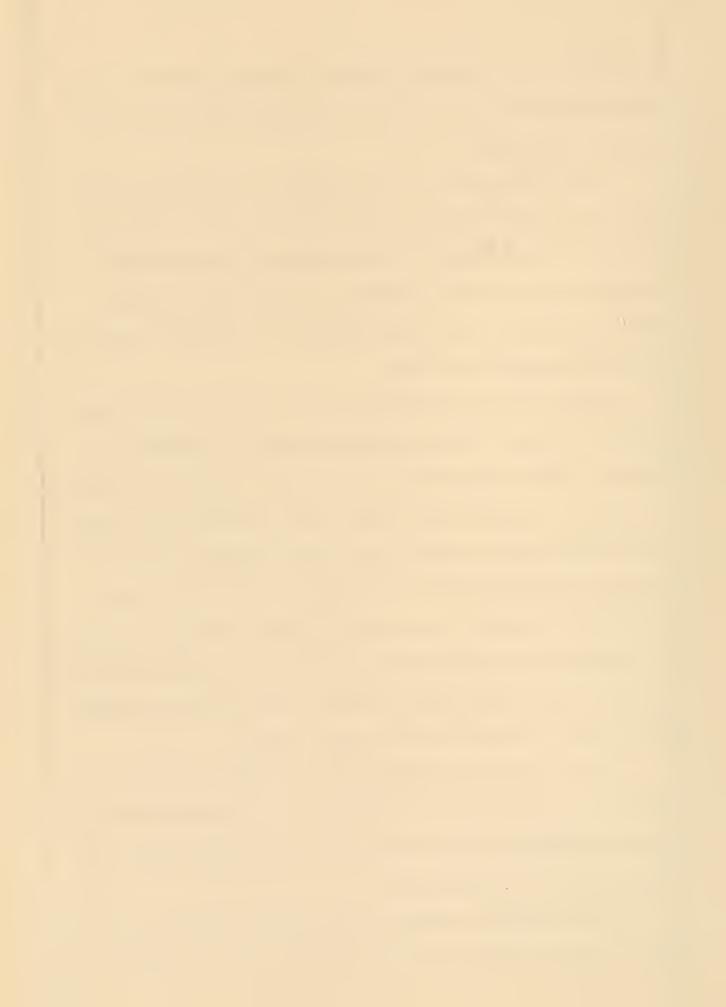
successful first winter in America. Over one million tourists visit Plymouth Rock every year, to stand on the place of this nation's beginning.

I know there will be some persons who will question this, from some of our very good Virginia friends, but I refer back to the great assemblage of history which I think provides a compelling case and a substantial burden of the evidence which indicates we are truly the place, in Plymouth, where the first Thanksqiving was spent.

Plymouth Rock was identified as the landing place of the Pilgrims by Thomas Faunce, last Ruling Elder of the Plymouth Church. Elder Faunce was born in 1647; his father having come to Plymouth in the ship ANNE in 1623. Myles Standish lived until Elder Faunce was nine years old, William Bradford until he was ten, and John Alden until he was forty. All in all, twenty—three of the Pilgrims were living in Faunce's boyhood and youth. So, although there will probably always be some controversy about Plymouth Rock's actual identification, the testimony of Thomas Faunce must certainly be held in high regard.

Although the Rock has been moved, dropped and broken in its time, it has not been moved back to its original position at the high-tide level, where the winter storms still break over it as they did in Pilgrim days.

The Rock itself is obviously the central feature of the area that we wish to preerve. But the National Memorial would not be



complete without including other historic spots adjoining Plymouth Rock. Two of these come immediately to mind:

The Memorial Garden and Coles Hill.

The Memorial Garden is dedicated to the women who numbered among the group of Pilgrims who came to Plymouth to seek a new life. It is across the street from the Rock and leads to Coles Hill, the first burial ground in the New World. Although the Pilgrims were forced to use unmarked graves, so that the Indians would not know how greatly their company had diminished during that first winter, these first settlers are honored by a monument dedicated to them. This monument lists their names, amounting to half the original number of settlers. The inscription on the monument reads:

"In weariness and painfulness, in hunger and cold, they laid the foundations of a state wherein every man . . . should have liberty to worship God in his own way."

The purpose of my bill is to ensure that this national shrine and its environs is forever preserved in a setting of dignity and grace.

In 1970, we will celebrate the 350th anniversary of the Pilgrims' landing. I have introduced S. 1636, in this Congress and in previous congresses, in the hope that this celebration will be held in a National Park which belongs to the American people and recognizes the national significance of Plymouth Rock.

The citizens of Plymouth and the Commonwealth of Massa-



Plymouth Rock. They have performed a great service, and they have laid a firm foundation for all future development of the area.

The Park Service, in a study requested by Senator Leverett Saltonstall, Congressman Hastings Keith and myself in 1964, has developed three alternative plans for a National Memorial at Plymouth Rock. In early March, the voters of Plymouth, in a special referendum, will vote on which of the three plans they prefer. Consequently, I join with the recommendations of the Park Service that final action be deferred pending expression of town sentiment. But I would hope that the staff of the Subcommittee will continue its work on the bill in preparation for the March vote. It is important to note that my bill, S. 1636, would authorize the largest of the various proposals made in the Park Service study, but that my intent in doing so is only to preserve flexibility and to avoid prejudging any plan.

The three proposals vary in degree and scope, but not in intent. The Park Service, the Commonwealth, and the town of Plymouth are agreed that the purpose of the park should be to preserve the Rock and its surroundings in a suitable setting, without crowding and with proper visitors' facilities. Further, the Rock and surroundings should be well designed to present an accurate and scenic representation of the first landing -- a



representation that would evoke an inspiring response from those who visit this historic spot.

I wonder if these are available to the people here?

Senator Bible. I think that the Park Service has those.

Senator Kennedy. I thought that while we were reviewing this, it would be helpful to have it before us. It gives the three plans with an overlay, and it is quite easy to follow.

Senator Bible. Each of us have a copy of that before us.

Senator Kennedy. Thank you very much.

Plan I, as proposed by the Park Service, is very limited in scope. Comprising just 7.48 acres, it would unify the three elements discussed above: Plymouth Rock itself, the Memorial Garden and Coles Hill. It does not provide for the further enhancement of the total area.

Plan II is a limited expansion of Plan I. It involves the demolition of commercial and residential structures in an area bounded by Water, North, and Winslow Streets. Although the plan provides for a more integrated development plan, involving some 8.70 acres, some have criticized it for falling short of all that we might expect.

Plan III goes a step further than Plan II. It is based on the recommendations of the town of Plymouth, as outlined in the Plymouth Compact of 1961.

To my mind, this plan, which reflects the thinking of the townspeople would preserve Plymouth Rock imaginatively and



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impressively.

Its purpose should be our purpose -- to breathe a new feeling of history and dignity into the area surrounding the Rock, to bring national recognition to the Rock and its surroundings, and to enlarge the capacity of the area to absorb the growing number of its visitors.

Its recommended development includes an area of 13.62 acres and suggests:

Removal of distracting structures on the crest of Coles Hill:

Closing a part of Carver Street to vehicular traffic;

Possible filling of submerged lands along the waterfront;

Elimination of parking on Water Street;

Inclusion of the church property on Carver Street in the event that the church should relocate; and

Closing off Carver Street in the event that the church is relocated.

Plan III embodies a realistic approach to the area. For this

reason, I hope that the voters of Plymouth approve Plan III.

Plymouth Rock looms large in the history of this country. It should be housed in a fitting memorial. But there remain a number of difficult problems which must be worked out if the Park is to be a reality. I am confident that they can be and will be.

One major problem is the provision of off-site parking, which the Park Service has said is vital before the plan can go



forward. We have not yet been able to settle this problem; how-1 ever I have been working with the Economic Development Administra 2 tion in an effort to develop a cooperative arrangement with the 3 Park Service, perhaps through EDA provision of supplementary 4 funds, for the needed off-site parking facilities. Only yesterday, 5 a representative of EDA was in Plymouth to meet with town officials 6 and interested citizens in an effort to determine the economic 7 justification for EDA participation. Let me assure the members 8 of the Subcommittee that the people of Plymouth, the Commonwealth, 9 and the nation will not allow this problem to stand in the way of 10 establishing the Park. I know we can solve this problem. 11 keep you informed of the progress we make, and I hope to be able to report favorably to you in the near future. 13 14

Senator Bible. Let me interrupt you there, to clear up
my own thinking. As I understand it, there will be referendum
submitted to the people?

Senator Kennedy. Of Plymouth.

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Senator Bible. On March -- what date?

Senator Kennedy. On March 2.

Senator Bible. And this is submitted to the people of Plymouth in what form? Do they vote straight out for Plan I, Plan II, or no plan? How does it appear on the ballot?

Senator Kennedy. As I understand it, they select which plan they desire in the referendum itself. In the referendum,



In the referendum there is an outline of the respective plans which are proposed, and they will make a selection at that time.

Senator Bible. They will make a straight-out selection of Plan I, Plan II, Plan III, or no plan?

Senator Kennedy. That is correct.

Senator Bible. And then will you arrive at the same conclusion as the electorate of Plymouth and proceed on Plan 1,

Plan II, Plan III, if the votes come out for any one of those three plans?

Senator Kennedy. I would think that it would certainly be, under the procedures which have been established under the Park Service, which is the procedure recognized, and I would think that would certainly express the will of the people in that community and they would be heavily guided to proceed in that direction.

Senator Bible. My concern is, at this point of the hearing as to whether or not this hearing may not be a little premature.

Should not we be hearing this after the referendum is decided in favor of Plan I, Plan III, and then we would know what the costs are, the difficulties, and the parking lot problems?

What do you think about that?

Senator Kennedy. My feeling, Mr. Chairman, is that the people of that community are really aware of the respective alternative plans. There is really no question in my mind that



the focus of this hearing will provide a better understanding of the considerations which will be considered. It will highlight the importance of the need of the people and the state -- the people of that community -- to make a decision on the question of the parking alternative, recognizing that, as we understand from our conversations with the Park Service, it will be extreme difficult, if not impossible, to proceed unless we are going to have a determination made by those people.

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I would think that after the March 2 referendum that it would then be extremely easy for us to take the testimony which has been suggested here and proceed rather expeditiously. I think the only matter left would be the consideration of the Congress as to whether Plymouth and the surrounding environs are of such importance and such significance that, so far as national consideration is concerned, that we ought to consider having a national memorial, and I would think that then it is really a matter of the dollars and cents, which are extremely important, but I would think that this kind of determination certainly should be considered at this time. I think these kind of discussions now would be helpful in focusing the importance of it, stressing it to the Plymonth. So, I think it is quite timely in our having these hearings one and one-half to two weeks prior to the referendum itself. I think it will help focus attention on it. It will help to sharpen the issues. And I think we can expect even more responsive and more enlighten-



ed decisions by the people of the community.

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Senator Bible. We are very happy to have your views.

Plan I calls for 7.48 acres, and Plan II calls for 8.70 acres, and Plan III calls for 13.62 acres, twice as much -- not exactly.

Will Plan III cost, roughly, twice as much as Plan I?

Do you have any range of cost estimates?

Senator Kennedy. An estimate has been made on that. I would rather have the Park Service respond to that.

Senator Bible. I was wondering whether we were talking about millions or hundreds of thousands of dollars?

Senator Kennedy. It is in the millions, I believe.

Senator Bible. Very well, they can tell us that.

Senator Kennedy. It is in the millions.

Senator Bible. Very well, Senator Anderson, do you have any questions?

Senator Kennedy. I have not finished as yet.

Senator Bible. Very well. Proceed.

Senator Kennedy. Plymouth Rock is a symbol of this nation's determination. The Pilgrims who suffered through the first cold and cruel winter managed, in the face of overwhelming odds, to build a strong and thriving community. By doing so, they set an example for all of us.

I appear here today to ask that you set the wheels in motion to make Plymouth Rock a National Memorial. The Report of the Park Service makes a strong case for establishing the



Memorial, and I ask that it be printed in the record of these hearings. It details the history of the Rock, and relates it to the actions we must take to make it a National Memorial.

Let me paraphrase William Bradford, one of the original settlers of Plymouth:

"As one candle may light a thousand, so may the light kindled at Plymouth Rock shine throughout our whole nation."

Much work remains to be done, Mr. Chairman, before the shape of the National Memorial can be finally determined. But I can tell you that I will continue my efforts to work out the problems we yet face. By holding this hearing, you have given us an impetus to get on with our task, and once again let me express my appreciation to you.

Thank you.

Senator Bible. Senator Anderson may have some questions.

Senator Anderson. I want to commend the people of Massachusetts for what happened earlier. We had some conflict in connection with some bills many years ago. You and Congressman Keith have been very helpful to us at all times. We received suggestions which I thought were very good and brought about the kind of solutions which are helpful. It was a very delightful experience. I think that Congressman Keith has been extremely helpful. You referred to him two or three times. The congressional delegation worked out a very fine solution at that time. I commend you and Congressman Keith for that. I am glad to hear



you today. Congressman Keith is a very fine gentleman and a great helper. I am glad that he is here again to help us in this situation. It was extremely fine help that we got from him before.

Senator Bible. Thank you.

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Senator Moss, any questions?

Senator Moss. I really have no questions. I came late.

I am sorry that I did not hear all of the testimony of the Senator.

I just want to note that I think preserving and having a national shrine at Plymouth Rock certainly is a pleasing and necessary thing. I am most anxious to find out what the details are and to know the results of the referendum as to the wishes of the local people, the residents of the area.

I commend Senator Kennedy and Congress Keith and the others who are presenting this matter to us today.

Senator Bible. I think it would be helpful if you would develop your testimony on the subject of the Saugus Iron Works at this time.

Senator Kennedy. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

S. 2309

STATEMENT OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY,

A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS

Senator Kennedy. My bill to establish the Saugus Iron

Orks National Historic Site, S. 2309, deserves your immediate



consideration.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands on the site of the first successful integrated ironworks in the United States -- Saugus Ironworks, in operation from 1648 to 1670.

The restored Saugus Ironworks, birthplace of America's vast iron and steel industry stands today as a tribute to the industrial pioneers who lived three centuries ago. The ironworks were, when constructed, the equal of the best contemporary plants in Europe and the wonder of its time in New England. The original works consisted of a blast furnace, an associated casting house, a forge with two "fineries", and a chaffery, and a rolling and slitting mill. This mill is believed to have been the first of its kind in America. It also had storage facilities, the Ironmaster's House, a farm with barn and out-buildings, and a number of cottages for the workmen.

Originally called Hammersmith Works, Saugus Ironworks was born out of the dedication of men who had the spirit of adventurers, the minds of businessmen, and the will to succeed.

Although financed from abroad, the original impetus was local and came primarily from that distinguished scientist and statesman, John Winthrop the Younger -- son of the first Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He had learned how iron was made by the indirect process, in which iron is cast from the blast furnace and then oxidized and hammered to wrought iron in forges.

He discovered ore beds in his neighborhood, appealed to the General



Court to offer inducements for prospective investors in ironworks and armed with the blessing of the Court and metallurgical evidence, sailed to England in search of backers.

In England he met with success and persuaded a group of capitalists to invest money in the opening up of the iron resources of the colony. The partnership formed by this agreement was known as the "Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works in New England."

By May, 1643, Winthrop has secured an initial capital subscription of a thousand pounds, a stock of tools and materials, and a group of workmen.

Through the fall and winter, Winthrop made a survey of likely ironworks locations from Maine to Plymouth. He finally settled in Braintree and there, in 1644 he began work on a furnace.

Although this site was not successful, the Company, still committed to the goal of success, continued to support the work. Winthrop left the Company and went on to build ironworks in Connecticut, to develop a graphite mine in Sturbridge, and to become Governor of Connecticut and a key figure in the development of New England.

In 1645, Richard Leader, Winthrop's successor at the iron-works, located the company at Hammersmith -- on the Saugus River.

By 1647 the plant was in partial operation and in 1648 it was producing seven to eight tons of iron a week. Although this was not enough to return a suitable profit to its investors, no one



ever suggested abandonment of the works. By 1663 more than three hundred tons of bar iron, and smaller quantities of cast ware and tools were produced. It is doubtful, however, that the ironworks operated at a profit even then.

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But the spirit of the men who built and worked the ironworks could not be broken. They continued to pour money into it
for they realized the value of their efforts -- to show their
fellow countrymen and their mother country that the new world
could provide for its own needs and develop an economic independence.

Hammersmith's most important contribution to the growing new world, aside from its ability to meet the iron needs of the settlement, was in its training of skilled men. From Hammersmith, workers went on to build ironworks in other Massachusetts towns and even as far away as New Jersey. Skilled labor is still the cornerstone of our economy. Modern America is an industrial civilization. In many ways, Hammersmith was its prototype.

By 1678 the plant had been completely abandoned. It was allowed to deteriorate and left to the forces of nature.

But, through the centuries a trickle of interest in the almost brgotten ironworks had been kept alive through tales told around New England family firesides.

In 1915, the Ironmaster's House was restored;

In 1941, a number of graduates of the Ford Trade School

pought the house as a gift for Henry Ford. Originally, they



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had planned to move the house to Michigan, but local historians led the fight to keep the house on its original site;

In 1943, the First Iron Works Association was formed. Its purpose was to focus public attention on the site; and

As a result of the Association's efforts, the American Iron and Steel Institute offered financial assistance to restore the ironworks.

The restoration of the Saugus Ironworks was a long and painstaking project. It required the skills of geologists, biologists, metallurgists, historians, archaeologists, and architects.

The architects were the same who had restored colonial Williamsburg. More than six years of extensive exploration and reconstruction went into the project of building this historic landmark, which was finally opened to the public on September 17, 1954.

Mr. Chairman, because of the dedication and foresight of a few individuals, Saugus Ironworks stands today as an example of the ingenuity and commitment of our colonialists and as a reminder of the humble birth of our great iron and steel industry. It is a fascinating place to visit, as its growing visitor traffic shows.

H.R. 1309, a bill identical to S. 2309, passed the House of Representatives on October 2, 1967. It was sponsored by Representative John Saylor of Pennsylvania. Both bills are



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drawn to permit the Interior Department to accept the Ironworks as a donation from the First Iron Works Association, Inc., and to authorize \$48,000 for acquisition of two small additional pieces of property. An additional \$352,000 would be authorized for a small orientation-comfort station building, rehabilitation of the grounds and other purposes.

We are fortunate, I think, that the Iron and Steel Institute has restored the Ironwords, minimizing the cost to the Government.

Now, in conclusion as to both bills:

Mr. Chairman, you have done a great service not only to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts but to the entire nation, by scheduling these hearings. Both Plymouth Rock and the Saugus Ironworks are important national sites, but for different reasons:

Plymouth Rock is part of our spiritual heritage, giving rise to a national holiday -- Thanksgiving. It is only appropriate that Plymouth Rock belong to the people of the United States.

The Saugus Ironworks stands as an example of the ingenuity and determination of our free enterprise system. It belongs in the inventory of our nationally recognized and operated historic sites.

Once again, let me thank you for giving me and others interested in these bills an opportunity to present our views on them.



Senator Bible. That is a very fine statement on each of these two bills, Senator Kennedy, and I commend you for them.

Will your bill put the same type of limitation, \$400,000, on it as the House bill does?

I would assume that you would have no objection to that?

Senator Kennedy. No, I do not. As a matter of fact, we have the same language as the House bill on the authorization.

Senator Bible. They are similar in that respect?

Senator Kennedy. Yes.

Senator Bible. I have no questions on the Saugus Ironworks. This bill seems to be in excellent order, so far as the expenditure of \$400,000 is concerned for capital acquisition and improvement, and then an operational cost of some \$53,000 per year after the first year, and it is a part of America which should be property preserved and restored, and a great deal has already been done. So, it seems to me that this is the type of bill that we rather welcome in this Committee, because, amongst other things, the price seems to be about right. I have no additional questions.

Senator Kennedy. I have one further comment, Mr. Chairman.

At the Saugus townmeeting, they unanimously voted in favor
of the National Park on April 17, 1957, and again on February 5,

1958. So, I feel that the people of that community have indicated
their support for this approach. I think this is extremely
helpful.



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I know that Mr. Attwill, who is the President of the First Iron Works Association, Inc., as well as others who will comment will express to you somewhat more fully some of the considerations.

I feel that in this matter the cost is minimal, and the sentiment of the people is in support of it. I do feel that the line of historic background which is involved in this site would be of interest to the American people.

Senator Bible. Thank you very much.

Senator Moss?

Senator Moss. I have no questions.

Senator Bible. I realize your commitments, and unless there are further questions of you-although there could be, we will excuse you at this point.

Thank you.

Senator Kennedy. Thank you.

Senator Bible. We will next hear from Congressman Keith.

You are back again. I think our last pleasant time was at Cape Cod, where we managed to work out a difficult problem, and I think with a high degree of success. I understand, in talking with Senator Kennedy, it has worked out very well. It just shows what men can do when they sit down around a table and work together. It was a great experience for me. I was privileged to handle that as chairman of this Subcommittee, and I am happy to have such an end result. I would hope that



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in these two projects that are before us, you have done your homework well and that you have got most of the bugs out of them.

We will be glad to hear from you now, Congressman Keith.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE HASTINGS KEITH,

A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Keith. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for your kind words, and those of your colleagues.

We enjoyed hosting your visit to the Cape Cod National Seashore, and we look forward with similar interest in connection with the Plymouth National Memorial.

I would like to comment on your observations as to how well things are working out. I think the record should show that there is some concern, justifiable in my view and, I believe maybe, in Senator Kennedy's view, that there may be too much emphasis on the recreational aspects of the Cape Cod National Seashore, bringing more visitors to that area than can be comfortably absorbed.

It was your intention, I believe, and certainly it was mine as the legislative record will show, that the Cape Cod National Seashore be primarily for conservation in its approach. There does seem to be justifiable concern by the people that many visitors who are coming down there have recreation in mind, and it has crowded the place somewhat.

Senator Bible. I realize that does pose a problem. It is



attractive. and it I suppose it is rather difficult to say
who should come in and who should keep out. It is pretty
hard to strike that balance, I believe, with the population

growth, with more people.

Mr. Keith. We expect that and we like it, but we hope that the Park Service, in connection with the National Seashore will stress the conservation aspect.

Now, with reference to this, Senator Kennedy has made a very good statement on the proposed National Memorial at Plymouth, and I should like to submit my statement for the record.

Senator Bible. Your entire statement will be incorporated in the record in full.

Are both of these within your District?

Mr. Keith. Yes, they are.

Senator Bible. I was a little hazy as to where the boundary line is drawn.

Mr. Keith. The next time when you come up there to look at the National Memorial, I hope that you will be able to do so -- and be where you were before, when you got some beach plum jelly when you were at Cape Cod, this time you can get a more unique sample of your visit to Plymouth.

Senator Bible. If you make it attractive, I will get there as soon as I can.

Mr. Keith. The only point that I think I would like to make that has not been stressed in this thus far is the advisabil-



ity of an advisory commission being within any legislation that is enacted.

Senator Bible. You are talking about Plymouth?

Mr. Keith. Yes, sir. We have found it to be invaluable at Cape Cod National Seashore, to have this advisory commission to interpret for the townspeople the purposes of the National, Park, and hope that the same, in turn, will be furnished at the National Memorial to interpret, in turn, for the Federal agencies the problems of the towns. In this way, we could be certain that there would be some understanding as to the significance of some of the other features in the Plymouth National Memorial, those especially outlined in the pending legislation.

The question as to parking areas and which houses should be preserved, what commercial establishments should be permitted to continue in operation, what alternatives to their removal should be considered, in such the existence of the advisory commission is very helpful in resolving those questions.

I do not wish to take any more of your time, Mr. Chairman.

I agree with the Senator as to the time of these hearings.

Although the townspeople did not get adequate notice to be here in numbers today, nevertheless, it does focus attention on the national interest in the question, and it should expedite the legislation. I am hopeful that the House will proceed as soon as the Park Service is able to give us a finalized report



on the legislation as it stands before them, and I trust that you will press them to be as definitive as possible in their discussions of the factors involved in each of the three plans, so that the townspeople can have that for their referendum on March 2.

Senator Bible. May I ask you just one question?

As I indicated in my colloquy with Senator Kennedy, it did occur to me that possibly this hearing might be just a little premature. I think you answered that satisfactorily, that this is a good forum to explore it here and to build a record so that the townspeople of Plymouth at the time they vote on March 2 would have additional detailed information and, consequently, be that much better versed in the problems involved. I think that is helpful.

Is there any place on that ballot where they can vote "No", those who do not want this National Memorial?

Mr. Keith. It is my understanding that the basic question is:

"Are you in favor of the proposed National Memorial Park at Plymouth?"

That will be the underlying question, and there will be subordinate parts to that: "Assuming that you do approve of the principle, which of the three plans meets most with your approval?"

It is my understanding that the ballot will be worded in a way to answer the basic question.



Senator Bible. Yes, or no?

Mr. Keith. Yes, or no.

Senator Bible. Then, after that, if they vote "Yes":
"Which one do you prefer?"

Mr. Keith. It is my understanding that is the way the ballot will be drafted. I do not have it at hand. I am not positive that it has been finalized, but I do think that as much detail as can be given by the Park Service in the intervening weeks prior to that referendum will help them to reach the kind of situation that would be justified by the facts.

It is unfortunate that we have not had a report on the Senate bill and on the House bill which I filed which goes into more specific detail with reference to the kind of organizations necessary to administer the Park and the treatment of commercial establishments, and the like in the Park.

Senator Bible. In my years of experience in handling parks and seashores and lakeshores and recreation areas, I have always found that one of the real problems is the fact — and this happened in Cape Cod, as you very well know — that the people in the area concerned are not adequately and fully acquainted with all of the problems involved, and this should be remedied. Of course, this hearing this morning serves that purpose — it will be worthwhile, if it does.

Mr. Keith. The Park Service is fully responsible for the questions I have raised and which I am sure you will further



1 press.

Senator Bible. Thank you very much. It is nice to see you again.

As previously stated, your statement will be made a part of the record.

(The prepared statement submitted by Mr. Keith reads in full as follows:)



Senator Bible. The next witness is the Associate Director of the National Park Service, Mr. Howard W. Baker.

First, Mr. Baker, proceed on the Saugus Iron Works --

But before you proceed, let me put into the recofd at this point a statement from State Representative John A. Armstrong, Assistant Minority Leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

(The statement referred to follows:)



Senator Bible. You may now proceed for the Department, Mr. Baker.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD W. BAKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR;

ACCOMPANIED BY FRANK HARRISON, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR,

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE, ED. W. SMALL, PROJECT COORDINATOR

L. A. ROWELL, PARK PLANNER, R. P. WHITPENN, LANDSCAPE

ARCHITECT, DAVID KIMBALL, HISTORIAN, AND T. W. SAVAGE,

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT

OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. Baker. Mr.Chairman and members of the Committee. The Department of the Interior recommends the enactment of S. 2309, providing for the establishment of the Saugus Iron Works

National Historic Site in the town of Saugus, Massachusetts.

The proposed site is located on the Saugus River about 10 miles north of boston.

An identical bill, H.R. 1308, passed by the House of Representatives on October 2, 1967, is also pending before this Committee.

The nucleus of the proposed national historic site consists of the property now owned by the First Iron Works Association, Inc. The site was first owned and established under an English partnership called the "Company of Undertakers for the Iron Works in New England." The original works consisted of a blast furnace, casting house, a forge, the first rolling and slitting mill in this country, and other associated works and



and facilities. The ore smelted at the old Saugus Iron Works can'e from nearby bog swamps and other parts of the Commonwealth. The charcoal fuel was obtained from the nearby dense forests. The mill was operated with waterpower obtained by damming the Saugus River, a 1,600-foot canal running from the resultant pond to a standby reservoir above the works.

The original Ironmaster's house stood just west of the furnace on a bluff above the river, and the workers -- many of whom were indentured servants, and others royalist prisoners of war -- lived in nearby cottages.

The old Saugus Iron Works -- though not successful financially owing to competing imports and mismanagement -- was a prototype of a modern iron or steel plant. It was an integrated mill in that it produced directly malleable wrought iron -- in contrast to pig or cast iron -- from which the tools and hardware very much in need for colonial development were fashioned. The old Saugus Iron Works was a symbolic forerunner of America's present-lay industrial giants.

Early in this century the historic values of the property were recognized, and in 1915 restoration of the property was begun. In 1943 the First Iron Works Association, Inc., a private nonprofit group interested in historic preservation, was formed to protect and publicize the site. The American Iron and Steel Institute supported an archeological investigation as the first step towards reconstruction. By 1954, extensive research had



public.

The reconstructed waterwheel, bellows, and forge hammer are activated at regular intervals, and are a dramatic demonstration of historic technology. Of the seven historic structures owned and exhibited by the First Iron Works Association, only the "Pier and Bulkhead", re-created wood frame structures, are in less than good condition. Nonhistoric structures owned by the Association consists of a temporary museum, a visitor contact station, a maintenance building, and two private residences. The tract of land is landscaped, and well-maintained.

been completed and the works were re-created, and opened to the

In March of 1965, Mr. J. Sanger Attwill, President of the
First Iron Works Association, Inc., wrote this Department stating
the desire of the Association to donate the Saugus Iron Works
to the United States for administration as a national historic
site. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites,
Buildings, and Monuments endorsed this proposal in April of that
year. We feel that in addition to the properties owned by the
Association, two additional parcels, which total less than one
acre and which have developments encroaching upon the historic
scene, should be acquired. The acquisition of the two additional
properties would cost about \$48,000.

The measure being considered today would authorize the appropriation of \$400,000 to carry out its purposes.

We believe this sum will be sufficient for land acquisition and development. We anticipate that the development balance



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of approximately \$352,000 will be used in part for a modest orientation-comfort station facility, rehabilitation of grounds and buildings, a small maintenance building, and other items.

Annual operating costs after the fifth year of operation are estimated at \$53,000.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We will be glad to answer your questions.

Senator Bible. I have no questions, Mr. Baker.

I think that the Saugus Iron Works has been pretty adequately and fully explained. I am going to call on other witnesses on the Saugus Iron Works at this time.

I assume that Mr. Attwill, President of the First Iron Works
Association, Inc., who is accompanied by Emil Sommer, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer, American Iron and Steel Institute, is
testifying on this bill.

Dr. Hyman Duby, Commissioner of Public Safety, is he testifying on this bill or the Plymouth Rock bill?

Mr. Baker. On the Plymouth Rock bill.

Senator Bible. If you will step aside for the moment, I will call on Mr. Attwill and Mr. Sommer. We will hear them at this point in the record.

We have been briefed on Saugus Iron Works, and, so, in the interest of time, if you will just highlight whatever you want to say, it will be helpful.

Identify yourself, first, for the record.



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STATEMENT OF J. SANGER ATTWILL, PRESIDENT,

FIRST IRON WORKS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Mr. Attwill. Mr. Chairman, what I would like to do is to .
review a bit of the history of the Iron Works.

John Winthrop came here and prospected the land around the Saugus and found a very rich bog iron, and, therefore, created a company to undertake to develop this, to subscribe to a thousand-pound facility, which was done in London. There were different merchants, and so forth, who gave their money to this venture.

They built the Iron Works, which, to me, is a fantastic project, in this country, in the wilderness.

This Iron Works operated for about 30 years, and then it went out of operation due to mismanagement and lack of funds.

It became torn down and buried. It was that way, except for the Ironmaster's house which was never taken down.

In 1915, Walter Nutting, well-known historian, acquired the house and restored it back to its original condition as it stands today.

In 1941, the Ford Trade School bought the house and gave it to Henry Ford as a birthday present on his 80th birthday. This started interest in the town of Saugus to try to keep the house on its original foundation in the town.

Senator Bible. How large is the town of Saugus? What is the population?

Mr. Attwill. I do not know.



Senator Bible. Do you have a rough figure? A thousand people?

Mr. Attwill. More than that.

Senator Bible. Very Well, thank you.

Mr. Attwill. A group of us joined together to preserve this house, and then through Senator Saltonstall, who was Governor at the time—he became interested, and he interested the State to give \$5,000 towards this, and this was followed by the Town of Saugus which gave \$5,000, and then by public subscription we raised the amounts which amounted to about \$17,000 in all.

Right after it was acquired, I interested the late Miss Louise Hawkes, who was one of our great people interested in historic preservation and who generously said that she would furnish the old house, which she did. And then she brought, one day, Mr. Quincy Bent, who just retired as Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company which she was interested in, and he said that it might be a nice idea if we would do some excavating and see if we could find anything of the original works and do something about it. They got in touch with me. I called the board of directors together. He said that he would finance the excavating if the board of directors would take the other one-half, which they did.

We started excavating in September of 1948, uncovering the foundations for the blast furnace. And then we had to stop until the following April, when we started again. And from then



on, Mr. Bent interested the board of directors of the Institute to take up the cost of restoration and the rebuilding of this Works, which they did. That work continued on, and as each building's foundation was found, these buildings were re-erected And, now, as near as we can tell, it is as it originally looked at the time, based on iron works in England and Sweden and Germany and other countries.

One of the unusual parts of it is that it had a slitting of which there were only 12 in the world at that time, I believe.

And another interesting thing was that the architect, having no plans to go by, had to take a 150-year younger house and try to go back and make it a little bit cruder, so that it would show what it would look like at that time.

Mr. Jenks who was quite an inventor and engineer, and so forth, worked there. He operated a little separatebusiness by himself and made a deal with the Iron Works to use the water off the wheel for his own use. He patented what was called "Engines for mills to 'goe' with water." We did not know what he meant by that, but I suppose that it was some unusual type of waterwheel that he had invented. He also invented a stiffening of the side, making a stiff ridge along the side so that it would not bend, and would stay rigid. He was supposed to have made the first fire engine for the City of Boston.

We have managed to keep this going, with the Association, as best we could. We have had very good visitation there, and it



seems to grow every year. In the last two years it has grown due to the fact of greater interest. It averaged about 8,000 when it started. It has grown steadily up to where a year ago or two years ago it had gone up to 12,000 and this last year it was up to 15,000 attendance.

It is very well thought of in the historic world, and in the publications, in most cases, they have given it a two-page spread. A good one was in American History of the National Geographic, which they produced.

It is a most interesting restoration. We have seven waterwheels in operation now.

I always thought that perhaps this was a man proposition and that mostly men would be interested in it, but women seem to be more enthusiastic than the men. The children have a wonderful time there.

Thank you.

Senator Bible. I am very happy to have your complete endorsement of this project, Mr. Attwill, and your First Iron Works

Association certainly is to be commended for the interest it

has shown here in the preservation and conservation that has

been brought about. I think we have a very good record on

this bill. We have the price tag, the cost of operation and

maintenance, and the cost of the land acquisition. I think it

is very fully explained in the record.

I very much appreciate your complete endorsement of it.



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What is the membership of this Association, in numbers? Mr. Attwill. 300-and-some-odd, now. At one time it was about 345, I think, and at another time we were up to 900, and then afterwards they dropped off.

Senator Bible. I can understand that. I commend you and your Association for your continuing interest to preserve this very, very important historical landmark and to keep them for the generations to come. You are to be commended on this. You have made a very fine statement.

Thank you very much.

We will now hear the Governor of Massachusetts, who is here.

I am very happy to hear from you now, Governor Volpe.

We are hearing two bills today. We have accommodated Senator Kennedy who, previously, testified, and Congressman Keith who, previously, testified. They testified on both bills at one time. You can follow the same pattern. We would be very happy to have you do that. We know you are a very busy man. If you will tell us about both bills, your interest and endorsement and recommendations on each of the bills, we will appreciate it. S. 1636

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE JOHN A. VOLPE, GOVERNOR, COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Governor Volpe. Thank you very much, Senator Bible. I am John A. Volpe, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massa-

chusetts. I shall be very happy to testify on both bills, as



you have indicated.

It is very fitting that your Committee should be taking testimony on S. 1636 today. I am in Washington with a delegation representing our Legislature and most of the Commonwealth's departments and agencies. We are here to meet our counterparts in the Federal Government, to discuss our problems with the responsible Federal officials, and to work together toward an improved Federal partnership. Today is indeed Massachusetts Day in Washington, and Plymouth Rock is one of our most famous shrines. I am particularly pleased to come before your Committee this morning.

On March 2nd, Plymouth will hold a town meeting so that the people can express their opinion on whether or not they think the National Park Service should take over Plymouth Rock, and, if so, which of the three proposed plans they favor. It is my strong belief that the people of Plymouth will vote very heavily in favor of one of the National Park Service proposals. Recently, a meeting was held at which many of those opposing a National Park expressed their opinion, and even this meeting -- where one might expect all of the opponents to be in attendance -- resulted in a vote heavily favoring a National Park at Plymouth Rock. Plymouth Plantation recently voted to leave the replica of the Mayflower at the State pier which is immediately adjacent to the Plymouth Rock shrine.

It is my understanding that there are only three minor



problems which need to be ironed out before the proposal could have unanimous support in the community. First, of course, is the problem of adequate parking for visitors at the site. Several areas have been mentioned; one just north of the Rock and another in the area boarded by Sandwich, Bradford, and Water Streets. I am sure that the community, the State, and the Federal Government working together can find a solution to this problem.

The second problem is the small businesses located in the area which would be taken for any one of the three proposals by the National Park Service. I am sure that the legislation will provide for adequate compensation and relocation assistance for these businesses.

The third problem is the Reed House, also located in the proposed land-taking area. Many claim that the Reed House is not only the oldest existing house in Plymouth but in New England as well. Because of the great interest which the Department of the Interior has taken in historic preservation, I believe that it will want to work closely with the community in resolving this problem.

We have been very pleased with the manner in which the Cape
Cod National Seashore has been established in Massachusetts.

This fine example will serve to calm the fears of many who are
opposed to Federal intervention in our communities on principle,
and I urge that the provision for an advisory commission as
provided for in the Cape Cod National Seashore enacting legisla-



tion be included in S. 1636, for this will serve as a voice for the people of Plymouth in the maintenance and enhancement of her world famous shrine.

Thank you.

Now, Senator Bible, while I am here I would like to take this opportunity also to speak in favor of the proposal to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and maintain as a national historic site the Saugus Iron Works located in the town of Saugus, a suburb of Boston. It represents the first integrated ironworks established in the original 13 colonies. This valuable historic site is in danger of being lost, and since it is, obviously, of national significance because of its uniqueness, I certainly urge that this bill be macted during the current session of Congress.

I also have a statement, Mr. Chairman, from Representative Armstrong, the Assistant Minority Leader of our Massachusetts

House of Representatives, who, also, wishes to be recorded in favor of this bill.

Senator Bible. That statement has herethore been incorporated in the record.

I want to thank you very much for your appearance here today.

I am delighted to learn that both of these rather important bills, insofar as Massachusetts and, indeed, the nation are concerned, are before us today especially -- I was not aware that it was "Massachusetts Day" here in the nation's capital, but maybe this



is a good omen for the future progress and possible success of this. I am delighted that you stressed in your Plymouth Rock statement the importance of the provisions of a advisory commission. I personally handled, chaired and visited in the Cape Cod National Seashore, and I am very familiar with it.

We spent a lot of time on building into that particular legislation an advisory commission so as to give the people of the Cape Cod area a voice in the future of this great national seashore, and I am delighted to have you make that point. I think it is a good point.

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I am also very delighted to have you say that you think that it has worked reasonably well there. There has been a lot of misgivings. There was the problem of Federal intervention and moving into an area where they did not belong. think we have a pattern there, what we call the Cape Cod formula which has served as an excellent guideline for other national park and seashore areas where people with homes and their interests and their businesses can live side by side. I think it can be done by people working together. It gives the people of Plymouth the right to make their voices heard. I think we can put this one together. I will be interested in the outcome of the referendum, to see whether the vote will be, as you predict, for it -- we will wait and see, but you probably are correct.

Governor Volpe. I want to say to the Senator that the



pattern are now probably the greatest proponents.

Senator Bible. Is that so? We are delighted to hear that, because this was a new venture, pioneered practically by the late President. This was his bill at the time he served in the United States Senate. He talked about the Cape Cod bill. And your very distinguished Senator, Senator Saltonstall, talked to me about it. We had some misgivings as we moved into it, and I am glad to hear what you have said. Thank you very much.

I know that you are very busy, and we appreciate your appearing here today.

Governor Volpe. Thank you.

Senator Bible. There is only one left on Saugus.

Is Mr. Sommer, Jr. going to make a statement in addition to the one by Mr. Attwill?

He is listed here, but I assume that Mr. Attwill spoke for the Association and also for the American Iron and Steel Institute

With that, I think, Mr. Reporter, the hearing on the Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site will be considered as closed, and we will now go to the next subject.

I am very happy to accommodate Dr. Duby first, if it will be helpful to you; or, if you desire, you can wait until we hear from the Park Service people, whichever way you prefer. We can hear you now, and then hear the Park Service people, or we can do it the other way around, if you want to hear what they have to say -- whichever you prefer.



STATEMENT OF DR. HYMAN DUBY,

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY, PLYMOUTH, MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Duby. Mr. Chairman, may I say a few words first about the sentiment of the town, not officially?

Senator Bible. First, identify yourself?

Dr. Duby. I am Dr. Hyman Duby of Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Senator Bible. And you are the Commissioner of Public Safety; is that correct?

Dr. Duby. Yes, sir.

My feeling is that the pulse of the people of Plymouth,
the sentiment concerning whether or not the Government participates
in making Plymouth Rock and the adjacent areas part of the
National Monument -- I will first say this:

Not having been born in Plymouth but having been born in the United States, we all know the significance of the Rock as a national shrine. In 1920, the President of the United States visited Plymouth and opened the canopy that is now over the Rock. I think probably the people of Plymouth look more upon this as a geological fragment that becomes an annoying thing, especially in the summer when traffic is so heavy that the ordinary population of Plymouth, which is 15,000, increases about four times. During the course of the year probably one million visitors come there, either to see the Rock or the Plantation and the like.

And, of course, the Mayflower, which is moored close by Plymouth Rock.



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The town of Plymouth is the oldest in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. And a small area remains around the Rock.

I think that now will be a good time, because during 1970 we will be celebrating the 350th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims. We believe that it is a good thing that the National Park Service is all set to take over this area, to make it into a scenic park, so that when people go there, not only from other parts of the country but from other countries, they will not be handicapped by a small area with poor traffic conditions a have to contend with. These surroundings are not compatible with the spiritual part of the Rock.

I will be happy to answer any other questions.

Senator Bible. I am glad to have your views on this.

I take it, from what you say on this referendum of March 2, that they are going to vote in favor of the establishment of the National Historic Site?

Dr. Duby. Yes, sir. That is my considered judgment.

Senator Bible. It will not be long until we get the results of that. We will then see how good your judgment comes out.

Having been in political life for many years, I do not know about these forecasters or polls. On election day, however, you get the results. Probably your forecast is correct.

Thank you, Dr. Duby.

Dr. Duby. Thank you.

Senator Bible. It has been nice to have you here.



We will now return to the Park Service people for their presentation concerning the establishment of the Plymouth Rock National Memorial.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Mr. Baker. Mr. Chairman, I have with me Mr. Small, Project

STATEMENT OF HOWARD W. BAKER, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR.

Coordinator in Boston, and Mr. Harrison, Assistant Director,
Legislative Reference.

We are pleased to appear before you today to discuss this legislation which would establish the Plymouth Rock National Memorial in the town of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and to give you a progress report on our studies.

Plymouth Rock and its setting, and to commemorate the landing there of the Pilgrims and the establishment of the first permanent English settlement in New England.

The landing of the Pilgrims at what is now Plymouth is an historical event of national significance, and one close to the hearts and minds of the American people. That landing and the endurance of the settlers in the fact of incredible hardship constitute the saga so well-known to all American school children.

Plymouth Rock, itself, is the feature most associated with these events. However, Coles Hill, a traditional burying ground, Town Brook, Leyden Street and Burial Hill are very important parts of the story.

The setting of Plymouth Rock represents the Pilgrim story in its most important setting — beginning with the religious situation in England, the migration to Holland, and the world-changing decision to come to the new world in the Mayflower; then the hardships, tragedy and confrontation with the wilderness; and, finally, the adaptation to the wilderness, the first successful harvest of 1623, and the growth of the Colony. These are all events well-remembered by the people of this country, and in a sense celebrated each Thanksgiving Day.

Adding to the significance of the area will be the celebration of the 350th Anniversary of the Plymouth Landing on Christmas Day of 1970.

The Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments endorsed the National Memorial proposal at its 55th meeting in 1966.

The most important properties that are associated with this proposal are lands of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, containing Plymouth Rock, and adjacent lands of the Pilgrim Society.

Some privately owned lands have been proposed for the project as well. Brewster Gardens, a part of the adjacent scene, is owned by the Town of Plymouth and operated as a public park.

There are some 300,000 visitors to the Plymouth Rock each year, and there is every reliable indication that this interest will continue to even expand.

To date, this Department has carried out careful studies



of the site in connection with proposed boundaries, development, land acquisition, and, in particular, the matter of handling visitor traffic and parking.

The major problem of visitor use and enjoyment of the area today is the great congestion of traffic. Likewise, it was quite evident that visitor parking could not be accommodated within feasible park boundaries without compromising the historic setting and feeling for the site. We are, therefore, looking for an off-site solution to the parking and traffic problems. Of course, these problems involve the whole town, indeed the region and cannot be resolved solely within the area of the proposed memorial.

At the moment, these matters of parking and traffic circulation have not been resolved, but in this, as in the other aspects of the proposal, we are hoping to encourage and utilize the assistance of the Selectmen and the citizens of Plymouth and the State.

With the very fine assistance of the Massachusetts Delegation, we are hoping for the timely resolution of these remaining questions. We expect to complete all necessary planning by the coming spring. Until then, details of cost, development, and management must await resolution of these other problems.

Mr. Chairman, we would be very happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator Bible. Who handled this in the field for the



Park Service? Who is the man who handled this?

Mr. Baker. We have a planning team that we set up recently on the project. Mr. Harrison has been our main spokesman, and Mr. Whitten who is in Boston and involved in the area and assists in these matters around Boston has also been in it.

Senator Bible. Who is the individual who, in person and body, went before the people in Plymouth and explained these three alternative plans? Who is that?

Mr. Baker. Mr. Ed. W. Small.

Senator Bible. Is Mr. Small here?

Mr. Baker. Mr. Small is here. And Mr. Andrew Feil.

Senator Bible. Did you, personally, go into this area and examine and study it?

Mr. Baker. I have not been there.

Senator Bible. Let us have somebody who has been there, who is in a better position to explain it than somebody who has not been there.

We have constantly asked the Park Service, time and time again -- and you know this -- "when you furnish us with witnesses furnish us with the witness who has, say, 'put his foot on the ground.'"

This is so terribly important.

Have you been there, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. Harrison. I have not been there. This is why we asked Mr. Small to come down.

Senator Bible. So, you want to use Mr. Small as your chief



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witness, because he has been there. We are constantly telling the Park Service people to do that. It is disconcerting when you talk to a witness who has not been there. I have said that a number of times. I think that we, at least, ought to have people who have been there as witnesses.

I am delighted, Mr. Small, that you have been there. I wish that you would tell me now about that, because I want to talk with somebody who can give me the feel of the three plans, what they embrace, how much they cost, and get away from the indefiniteness of the statement that until you resolve the other problems you really cannot tell us. If that is the case, we will have to have this continued. I think it has great possibilities. I would like to know which way we are heading, what each plan proposes to do. Can you testify to that?

Mr. Harrison. In addition to Mr. Small, we have Mr. Whitpenn here today who is one of the planners on the job.

Senator Bible. Anyone who actually put his foot on the ground.

Would you please give us your name?

Mr. Whitpenn. Whitpenn, R. P. Whitpenn, W-h-i-t-p-e-n-n, Landscape Architect.

Senator Bible. And would you identify yourself? You have been at Plymouth Rock?

Mr. Kimball, David A. Kimball, K-i-m-b-a-l-l.

Yes, I have been there.



Mr. Bible. I do not think that we need to go into the history of this. I think this is very well developed.

I am interested, Mr. Small, in the proposals before the good people on March 2. What type of guidance have you given them as to the three plans, what is involved in the three plans, how much will it cost, and whether you will apply the Cape Cod formula or not?

STATEMENT OF ED. W. SMALL,

PROJECT COORDINATOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. Small. This was done at a public meeting in Plymouth on July 21, 1966.

Senator Bible. And who represented the Park Service at this July meeting?

Mr. Small. I was there to represent the Park Service.

And Mr. Andrew Feil, from our Office of Resource Planning.

Senator Bible. Mr. Small, what did you tell the people of Plymouth when you met with them in July?

Mr. Small. We had a considerable discussion at the meeting.

At the conclusion, a show of hands was called for by the presiding chairman. I may say that an overwhelming majority favored Plan III.

Senator Bible. What was the show of hands in number?

Mr. Small. 103 in favor with 10 opposing.

Senator Bible. That is a good showing. That is fine.



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We will have the record show that the preponderance were in favor of the plan, Plan III.

What did you tell them as to how this worked, what Plan III was and what would be the program when they voted on March 2?

Mr. Small. 'Plan I would result in very little change and, I may say, would do nothing to relieve their problem of congestion that exists today.

Senator Bible. How much do you anticipate that Plan I will c ost?

Mr. Small. I have no exact figures.

Senator Bible. I do not expect exact figures.

Mr. Small. It would be very little in the way of acquisition involved, and probably a couple of hundred thousand dollars.

Senator Bible. Are there homes that would be taken within Plan I?

Mr. Small. There are no residential homes.

Senator Bible. Any commercial?

Mr. Small. No commercial properties.

Senator Bible. Any properties of any kind?

Mr. Small. There would be turned over the area on the waterfront consisting of approximately five acres on which the Rock is actually situated.

Senator Bible. Who owns Plymouth Rock now, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

Mr. Small. Massachusetts, and it is under the jurisdiction



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of the Waterways of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works.

Senator Bible. I am going on the assumption that this memorial plan -- What is the correct title of this? Is it a memorial or a national historic site?

Mr. Small. Plymouth National Memorial.

Senator Bible. Plymouth National Memorial?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. And if this bill moves forward and is enacted into law, am I correct in assuming that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will deed their ownerfship to the Federal Government? Is that inherent in this or not?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator Bible. How do you know that?

Mr. Small. Well, sir, you have the testimony of the Governor today.

Senator Bible. I know that. That does not answer my mestion. I assume that they would say "We will be very happy to have the Federal Government have the responsibility of the National Memorial, a national historic site, with the attendant acquisition costs and the cost of operation", but I am not sure that this is exactly the thing to do. I want to be very clear as to whether the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is willing to participate. The Governor testified this morning that he 25 was for it. I did not ask him specifically if he was prepared to



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recommend to his legislative body legislation to transfer the

title from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the Federal

Government. I presume that would be it.



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Mr. Small. I may say, sir, that the matter was taken up with the Commissioner of the Department of Public Works two years ago, just prior to this hearing, and he indicated that they would be willing to turn over the waterfront property which is involved but not the State pier at the northerly end of the area on which there is considerable rehabilitation which has just been done and which is also used for other purposes besides mooring the replica of the Mayflower.

Senator Bible. Well, now, and the person with whom you met indicated willingness of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to do this. Could he do this without legislative action?

Mr. Small. I am not certain about that.

Senator Bible. We will go into that with the Park Service people to check that out and to give us an answer. We constantly run into that in national seashore and lakeshore and recreational areas. There is unwillingness many times of the State or the actual owner to turn over their state park to the Federal Government because, in a large measure, they transfer the cost to the Federal Government rather than having the cost themselves, and the State is the primary recipient of whatever type of visitation and benefit comes out of the creation of a historic site. That is Plan No. 1. You are acquiring no commercial or residential properties. You are having a minimal land acquisition cost. And you say that it is inadequate, because it does not make provision for parking. Correct?

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Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. How about Plan 2, which is a limited extension of Plan 1 and embraces the 7.80 acres of land. What does that take in that Plan No. 1 does not?

Mr. Small. Essentially, sir, commercial property at the northerly end of Water Street where there are restaurants.

Senator Bible. How many commercial properties?

Mr. Small. Five.

Senator Bible. Five commercial properties?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. You are talking about Plan 2, Mr. Small; correct?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. It will take in five commercial properties.

You take in how many residential properties.

Mr. Small. None.

Senator Bible. You take in no residential properties?

Senator Bible. And five commercial properties?

Mr. Small. Yes.

Mr. Small. Yes.

Senator Bible. Do you condemn the commercial properties or do you permit them to exist within the confines of the historic memorial or the memorial site?

Mr. Small. There has been severe criticism of commercialization on the part of certain organizations, notably the



National Society of Mayflower Descendants, and they object in particular to the presence of commercialism so near the historic Rock.

Senator Bible. Now, what are the five commercial structures?

Mr. Small. 'There is a restaurant, there is a souvenir gift shop, a Howard Johnson Restaurant, a dry-cleaning establishment which could readily locate or relocate elsewhere, and a lesser ice cream stand.

Senator Bible. A total of five. Under the Park Service proposal as Plan 2, would you go in and condemn each of these five commercial places?

Mr. Small. We would try and acquire them.

Senator Bible. You would try to acquire them?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

'Senator Bible. By condemnation, if necessary?

Mr. Small. I would say so.

Senator Bible. What is your estimate of the cost of the acquisition of those sites?

Mr. Small. That has not been made, sir. I could give you a rough figure.

Senator Bible. Why do you not give me a rough figure?

Mr. Small. I would say one-half million dollars.

Senator Bible. To acquire the commercial structures?

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Mr. Small. Yes.

Senator Bible. And you say there are no residential



1 structures in the area? 2 Mr. Small. Not under Plan 2. 3 Senator Bible. That seems to be in variance with this. 4 This script says the elemination of commercial and residential 5 structures in this area Will enhance the appearance of the Water-6 front and eliminate much of the parking, et cetera, et cetera. 7 Mr. Small. I would like to make a correction. There are 8 residential properties in back of the commercial properties 9 on Plan 2. 10 Senator Bible. Your answer to the question is that there 11 are residential structures. How many are there that will be taken in under Plan 2? 12 13 Mr. Small. Four. Senator Bible. What kind of residential structures are 14 they? 15 Mr. Small. Single-family houses. 16 Senator Bible. Of an approximate value of what? \$10,000? --17 \$15,000? Summer homes, \$30,000? 18 19 Mr. Small. I would say nearer \$20,000. 20 Senator Bible. Somewhere in the \$20,000 range? 21 Mr. Small. Yes. 22 Senator Bible. Are they occupied the year around? 23 Mr. Small. Yes. 24 Senator Bible. How about the commercial establishments?

Are they in operation the year around?



Mr. Small. No, the restaurants -- Not all of the restaur-1 ants or the gift shop. 2 Senator Bible. It is seasonal, that is, their trade is 3 seasonal. I presume it is, during the school-vacation visitation, 4 June to Labor Day, something like that? 5 Mr. Small. Yes, that is it approximately. 6 Senator Bible. How many people are concerned, 13,000 in 7 Plymouth? 8 Mr. Small. Not quite as much as that. I would say that 9 there would be as many as four or five thousand in the course 10 of a busy day in the area. 11 Senator Bible. What do they do for a livelihood; what is 12 their occupation? 13 Mr. Small. The visitation, you mean? 14 Senator Bible. The people who are residents there. 15 Mr. Small. You mean those who live there? 16 Well, I presume that they are employed in the locality. 17 I have not investigated that. 18 Senator Bible. I am just trying to find out what the 19 general nature of it is. 20 Do you call them "villages"? What is the correct nomen-21 clature? 22 Mr. Small. It is a town in which the population is approxi-23 mately 15,000. 24

Senator Bible. Is it a nonincorporated town?



Mr. Small. They have continued in the "Town" form of 1 government, rather than adopting a "City" form of organization. 2 Senator Bible. Who is their governing board? 3 Mr. Small. The Board of Selectmen. 4 Senator Bible. And their Board of Selectmen are selected 5 how? 6 Mr. Small. By vote in the annual town election. 7 Senator Bible. And how many selectmen are there in 8 Plymouth? 9. Mr. Small. Five. 10 Senator Bible. They are elected annually. Do they have 11 a mayor or just a board of five selectmen? 12 Mr. Small. No, sir. Under the town government, there 13 is no mayor. 14 Senator Bible. I think that we ran into that when we 15 were handling the Cape Cod bill. I would assume that the 16 governmental structure is very similar to the governmental 17 structure at Cape Cod. It is a new type of governmental 18 structure to me from the West. I was not familiar with it. 19 I assume that it is very similar to that. Is that correct? 20 Mr. Small. Yes, sir. It is peculiar to New England. 21 Senator Bible. Well, now, are there any other problems 22 in Plan 2? 2.3 If I can recast your testimony, as I understand it, it will 24 take 8.70 acres of land; it takes five commercial structures; it



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takes four residential structures; it gives you an additional
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    space for spacious parking -- room for facility expansion. What
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   happens if they vote on Plan No. 2 -- that is the one that
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    carries this? What is your traffic problem there?
        Mr. Small. The traffic problem is an important one in
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   connection with any of the plans.
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        Senator Bible. With any one of the three?
        Mr. Small. Yes, sir.
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        Senator Bible. All right.
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        Tell me about Plan 3, because that is the largest one
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    that takes up more acreage.
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        Mr. Small. That includes all of Plan 2 and private pro-
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    perties.
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         Senator Bible. How much additional to the one that you
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   described in Plan 2?
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        Mr. Small. Four properties on Carver Street.
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        Senator Bible. What kind of properties, commercial or
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    residential?
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        Mr. Small. There are two historic houses included.
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         Senator Bible. You have four structures. Is this a total
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    of four additional in Plan 3 over Plan 2?
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         Mr. Small. Yes.
         Senator Bible. Describe the four structures. Two are
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    historic homes?
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Mr. Small. Yes, sir, The Barnes and Reed.



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Senator Bible. Will you describe those very briefly, their historical significance, and are they owned by the descendants of the Reed family -- is that the family?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. Is that ownership which has been held constantly over the years, or what?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. Are they open for public visitation now? Mr. Small. No, sir, they are privately occupied.

Senator Bible. What is the attitude of the owners of the two historic sites?

Mr. Small. Well, at the hearing, the public meeting in 1966, there was concern as to what we would do with them if we came into Plymouth. I assured the people at the meeting that the Park Service was for the preservation of monuments, and we would give important and serious consideration to working out the problem of preserving these houses.

Senator Bible. If I was an owner living in the Reed house,
I do not know whether that would satisfy me. What would you
do with me, if I lived in the Reed house, move me out or let me
stay there for my lifetime or 25 years and lifetime, or what?

Mr. Small. We presently would, sir.

Senator Bible. This is where we get into a lot of problems.

I have handled a lot of these, so I have some background and

experience with it. It is a delicate subject, one of intense



to the people. I would understand that if it were my home; I would feel exactly the same if you would take it. What did you tell them, at the meeting in July, you would do?

Mr. Small. I described the method we have of buying, subject to life tenancy over a period of years. That satisfied one of the propertyowners, the owner of the Reed house.

Senator Bible. You told the owner of the Reed house that the owners could live there for their lifetime or their lifetime plus 21 years, or exactly what did you tell them?

Mr. Small. I just mentioned it in general terms. We did not get down to specific details, but that is the idea, to work out a satisfactory arrangement, subject to the length of time that the owner chooses to remain.

Senator Bible. Offhand, I cannot see anything inconsistent with allowing the owner of one of these two homes, these old historic homes, to remain there for quite a period of time.

They are certainly going to take pride in their home. If they want to live in the middle of a national historic site, I think that they should be free to do so. I think that was the congressional policy on that question; but you only have two such homes involved?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. Over and above the ones that you have described in Plan II; is that correct?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir, two historic houses.



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Senator Bible. How about the other two structures, what are they?

Mr. Small. One is the Wax Works Museum, a commercial enterprise. That has been on the location of the old Plymouth Rock Hotel. It was built there. And the second --

Senator Bible. What is your plan of action, in so far as that is concerned? What are you going to do about it?

Mr. Small. I cannot answer that, sir. I do not have the answer to that now.

Senator Bible. If the owner talked to you, what would you say?

Mr. Small. I think that we would be interested in getting rid of it, if we could.

Senator Bible. You ought to be honest with the people, if there is encroachment within the area that you want to take -- I think you will have to tell the owners very honestly that you plan on acquiring it, either their selling it voluntarily or by condemnation. This always runs into some trouble.



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Mr. Small. That would be the most desirable from the view-point of the national memorial.

Senator Bible. If the owner of this particular property is unwilling to negotiate, would you take him to court to get it?

Mr. Small. It might be necessary. I think it might be necessary to consider it.

Senator Bible. I think that these are problems that you will have to go into straightforward, so that the people when voting on March 2 will have a clear idea of what you intend to do. You cannot tell them one thing and then end up doing something different.

Mr. Baker. The properties that you are talking about, the two historic houses, if they are retained in private ownership and retained in the historic character, I do not see any reason for us to be acquiring those properties. The Wax Museum is an institution; however, it does not plan to dispose of the property for something else which might be a worse intrusion.

I see no reason for us to really acquire that piece of property.

Senator Bible. How about the fourth piece of property?

What is the fourth one, Mr. Small, over and above Plan II?

Mr. Small. The church which is occupied by the Salvation

Army at the present time.

Senator Bible. That was the fourth structure? Did you say?

It was a former church?



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Mr. Small. It was a former church, of Gothic architecture, which was discontinued in use.

Senator Bible. Who owns that?

Mr. Small. The Salvation Army.

Senator Bible. The title is in the Salvation Army?

Mr. Small. Yes.

Senator Bible. What do you propose to do, so far as the Salvation Army is concerned?

Mr. Baker. As long as it stayed as a church, I see no reason why we should acquire the property.

Senator Bible. Is it a church now?

Mr. Baker. No, it is not a church, but it is a church in c haracter.

Senator Bible. But it is used by the Salvation Army, is that right?

Mr. Small. Yes, sir.

Senator Bible. I am sure that I, personally, look upon the Salvation Army as a very good thing. They have done a great work, I think. They have done some real good in working with people in various areas of the United States. I think we should work something out with them. Do you think that it is possible?

Mr. Small. Very well, yes.

Senator Bible. I commend that to your attention.

What else do you acquire in Plan III, other than you do in

Plan II?

Mr. Small. At the other end, this scheme was worked out.

It contemplated that the parking area might be formed by filling in a portion of the waterfront at the northerly end of the plan.

I think it is dubious now, though, whether that would materialize in view of other plans in the town.

Senator Bible. What else do you plan in Plan III? Is that it?

Mr. Small. That is about it, Senator.

Senator Bible. Then, what problems do you have to resolve before you can come up with the details of the cost of the development of Plan III?

Mr. Baker. Senator Bible, if I may answer that: The parking problem is the real problem now. Plan III does provide an area that we thought we might work out as a parking facility. We have also considered other possibilities. This area shown on this plan is now used for an extensive marina property. We are hoping that in the development of this marina, there will be need for parking space and we hope that there will be enough for parking for the Plymouth area, too. That could be incorporated — joint parking. In this way, we would reduce the size of the plan.

In the first place, we have to eliminate the State pier, because the State wants to retain the pier. That would have to come out of the parking. The parking area as shown here has to

come out of the plan.

So, I think we would have to come up with a plan providing we can work out the parking, we would have to come up with something in between, perhaps, Plan II and Plan III, and probably even with less acreage than Plan II, something just a little bit more than eight acres.

Senator Bible. If I understand this proposal -- and I am not sure that I do -- it does seem to me that Plan III is more expensive. Am I correct? Plan III does nothing else, except what you have testified to?

Mr. Small. That is it.

Senator Bible. That is all of the acquisition preliminary

I believe to going ahead.

You have developed a fairly good record here. I hope,
with what we have said as a result of this hearing and in accordance with what Senator Kennedy desires, that given the material
that we have here, the people of Plymouth who read this record
can determine on what you plan on doing.

I do not have any idea of what the parking problem is.

I do not know that you do, either, as to how extensive it is, how costly it will be?

Are you in a position to testify on that now, Mr. Small?

Mr. Small. No, sir, I am not well informed on the details of the parking.

Senator Bible. Is there anyone at this stage of the game



who is?

Mr. Baker. I did not get the question.

Senator Bible. Is anyone informed on the scope or the cost of the parking area?

Mr. Baker. No, I do not think we have any information on this, because, frankly, we do not have any details on the land acquisition, development costs, et cetera. They tell me they have some idea of what kind they will require. Water Street, which is the street that you see on the brochure, is terrificly congested in the summertime. It is almost impossible for visitors to stop and look. We are hopeful that some plan may be developed whereby the seeing of Plymouth Rock will be enhanced and the congested traffic will be removed and there will be an opportunity for people to park at aplace that will be available and then to come back and see Plymouth Rock. This cannot be done, I do not think, by the Federal Government itself. It has to be with the help of the community and the State. We have not been able to reach a solution.

Senator Bible. I do not know how definite that is.

Mr. Baker. As soon, as we hear the results of the referendum which will be on March 2, we hope we will then be in a position to come up with a plan at that time for public parking and the like, as to the acquisition and development and cooperation.

Senator Bible. As I understand the crystal ball, on March 2 the people of Plymouth are very apt to vote for this proposal,



either I, II, or III. I am not going to attempt to state at this time which, but whatever plan they vote for, assuming that they vote for one of the three favorably, then how long after March 2 will the Park Service be in a position to come back before this Subcommittee and say that the good people of Plymouth have voted for Plan I, Plan II, or Plan III — whichever plan key have chosen — and it will cost X dollars, and it will require the type of cooperation from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, from the Town of Plymouth, or whatever — what is your timetable?

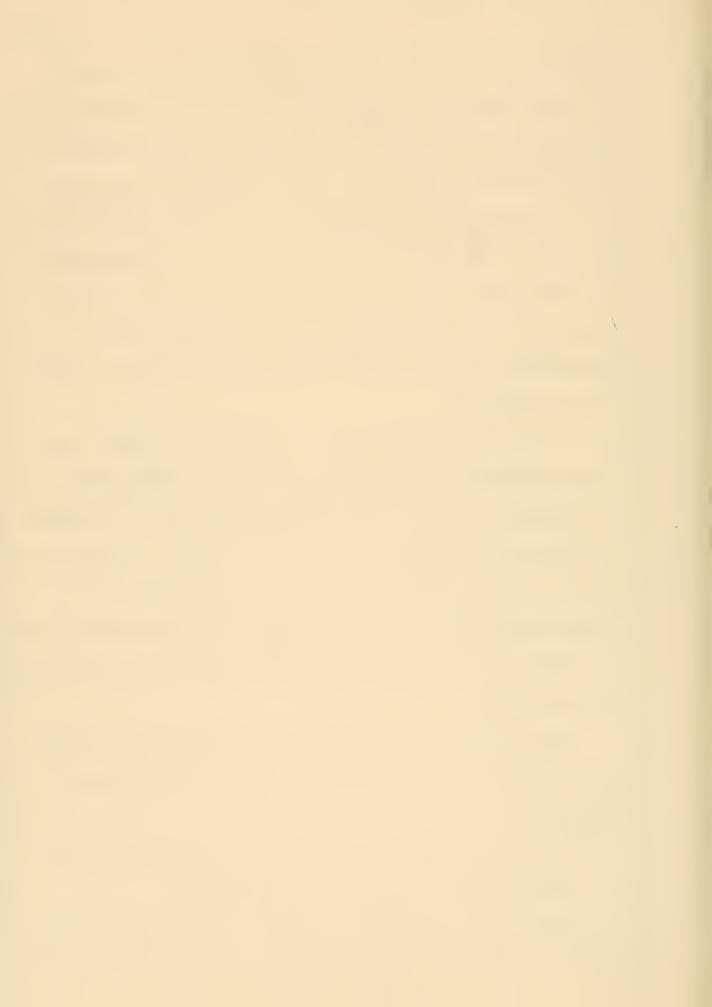
Mr. Baker. We do not have any specific timetable, sir.

It has been mentioned there have already been discussions with the Economic Development Administration about this, of Federal participation in solving it as soon as possible. We will have to sit down with the Town Selectmen and the members of the Congressional Delegation of Massachusetts and, hopefully, after the referendum, to come up with a plan that will give us an opportunity to plan.

Senator Bible. You say you expect to complete all necessary planning by the coming spring. What does the "coming spring" mean?

Mr. Baker. The coming spring is the early part of May. Senator Bible. I just wanted a timetable.

This hearing will stand in recess until the call of the Chair, because this is an exploratory hearing. I think it has



been helpful in pointing out some of the problems you have.

We cannot do anything whatever until March 2. You say it

will take 60 days after that before you are able to come back

and intelligently testify as to the problems of cooperation

and parking areas, and the like, as to what to do with the

historic homes? I suggest that when you come back again,

even under the larger plan which has five commercial and eight

residential properties, that you have some answer.

So, you should be in a position with that small number of things involved to lay out your plan, I, II, III, IV, V, on each one of them. You have a small amount of money, so far as actual cost is concerned. I think we should know exactly where we are heading and just exactly what it will cost and exactly what you will do with these homes and the like.

We will stand in recess until the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12 M, the hearing was recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)









